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Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution and nerves like steel.

Suspicious—Nephew (to rich uncle, who has fallen down stairs)—"I hope you are not hurt." Uncle—"Oh, you do, do you? You know very well that I must be either hurt or dead."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Shall we call the "stump" of the scorchers a front stoop or a back stoop?—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

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OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Urethral Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Cuts, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Scalds, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, large size, free. J. P. ALLEN, MEDICINE, 100 N. Front St., Phila. Sold by Druggists.

REFORMATION UNDER ASA.

Sunday School Lesson in the International Series for October 2.
4898—2 Chron. 14:12-12.

[Based upon Peabody's Select Notes.]
GOLDEN TEXT.—Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on thee.—2 Chron. 14:11.
THE SECTION includes the history of Judah from the disruption till the close of Asa's reign (2 Chron. 12 to 16). First 9 years of Judah; reigns of Rehoboam, Abijah and Asa.

TIME.—Asa's reign lasted 41 years, from 925 to 884, com. chron., or 917-876, rev. chron. The battle of Zerah was probably in his fourteenth year (2 Chron. 14:19). PLACE.—Asa reigned in Jerusalem. The great victory over Zerah, the invader, was at Marashah, 25 miles southwest of Jerusalem.

LESSON COMMENT.

Having studied the course of the history of Israel to the end of that kingdom, we now turn back the leaves of time to the disruption when the history divided into two streams. Beginning at this point, we are to study for the present quarter, the leading events of the kingdom of Judah. The history is quite different in character from that of Israel.

We will consider briefly the first 60 years of the kingdom of Judah, in its bearing on the religious development of the people and the kingdom of God.

I. Rehoboam's Reign of Seventeen Years. He inherited a large extent of territory, a capital almost impregnable; a glorious temple and its services well adapted to teach the true religion; an organized government; a well-equipped army; a considerable religious literature; all the means and machinery for developing a God-fearing, well-educated, prosperous nation. He refused wise counselors, and lived a selfish, sinful life, forsaking God and His religion. The people built "high places," set up images, allowed Sodomitous and heathen abominations (1 Kings 14:23-24).

II. Asa, the Grandson of Rehoboam.—First, King Asa (V. 2) was the grandson of Rehoboam, and Manasseh at his death, and a descendant of Tamar and Absalom.

2. "And Asa did that which was right." This was the general character of his reign.

Second, The Reformation.—Vs. 3-5. "He took away the altars of the strange gods." The idols of the surrounding nations whose worship was mingled with that of the true God. "And the high places." It was the custom of the Canaanites, in common with the Persians, Greeks, etc., to build altars on the tops of hills (Num. 22:41). The Israelites naturally fell into the practice (1 Sam. 9:12; 1 Kings 14:23). It was forbidden by the law of Moses (Deut. 12:11-14; Lev. 26:30); but it did not cease, even in the kingdom of Judah, till the reign of Josiah (2 Kings 23:8).

4. "And commanded Judah." He not only did right himself, but he taught and trained his people to do right.

5. "He took away, etc." All public objects and relics of idolatry, not only in Jerusalem, but throughout the nation. "And the kingdom was quiet." At peace for ten years (V. 1). This was a period of prosperity and religious and mental growth.

Third, Strengthening the Kingdom.—Vs. 6-8. 6. "He built fenced (fortified) cities." These were not for attack, but for defense. "The Lord had given him rest." Even what comes to us from others, and through natural channels, is so controlled by God that "all things shall work together for good to them that love Him."

7. "Because we have sought the Lord." He hath given us rest." It was both the reward and the natural fruit of the revival of religion.

8. "And Asa had an army." Consisting of 500,000 men of valor. This was not a standing army, but rather a trained militia, usually at home and busy with their farms or business, but ready to be summoned on occasion.

Fourth, The Great Victory.—Vs. 9-12. 9. "And there came out against them Zerah, the Ethiopian." Zerah was either Osorkon I., the second king of the twenty-second Egyptian dynasty and successor of Shishak, who may have been of Ethiopian descent, or else Zerah was his general leading the Ethiopian forces from the south of Egypt. "A thousand thousand." A million, the largest collected army of which we hear in Scripture.

11. "Asa cried unto the Lord." He had done all he could, but his hope was in God only. "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help." The Lord is so strong that the question of large or small in reference to men was of no account to Him. "For we rest on Thee." He had rested on God in ten years of reformation in peace, and thus had learned to trust Him in danger. "Let not man prevail against Thee." He did not expect that God would come over to his side, as Saul had done when he sent the ark to the battlefield, while he himself was disobeying God, and hence was defeated; but Asa had gone over to the Lord's side and sought to bring the nation to God.

12. "So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa." They were utterly routed by Asa's army, and the victory was so decisive that Egypt did not send an army into Palestine for three centuries.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The first duty of every man and every nation is reform, the casting out of all defiling evils and the bringing in of true religion in spirit and in form. The greatest forces in the world are not armies, nor wealth, but the moral forces. With human nature as it is, there will always be more or less of reaction after every revival and reform. There must be a continual repetition of effort, because in many persons the reform is outward and not from the heart.



IMPROVED CORN HOUSE.

It is inaccessible to Rats and Mice Because There is No Hiding Places Under It.

I notice that many farmers suffer a great waste from vermin in the corn-crib, and frequently it is very serious. Rats are especially a great enemy in this respect. Unless the cornhouse is so made that there are no hiding places, it is impossible to dislodge the rats from their retreat.

The cornhouse, shown in end view, is made so it is inaccessible to rats or mice, and there are no hiding places beneath it. It is elevated three feet above the ground on firmly set stone posts, neatly dressed. The cribs may be made from six to eight feet wide and of any desired length. For 4,000 bushels of corn in the ear, the building should be



AN IDEAL CORN HOUSE.

40 feet long with cribs eight feet wide and 12 feet high. In building this, one should use six by eight timber for sills and two by eight joist.

The floor is made of two by three, laid one-half inch apart so as to admit the free circulation of air among the corn. The studding should be two by six, set three feet on centers, with two by four girts notched into the studding. The ends of this building are sided with one-eighth-inch matched drop siding put on horizontally, except the gable, which is put on vertically with the ends notched as shown in cut. The sides are covered with one by three-inch strips set one-half inch apart, and are put on vertically. The space between the cribs is 12 feet wide, and is closed inside from the bottom of the cribs to the ground, forming an inside shed which is not accessible to any farm animals. This inner shed is closed by rolling doors at each end. The cribs are boarded up inside the shed with three-inch strips, placed horizontally, one-half inch apart, to admit air, and by opening the doors free circulation of air can be obtained in fine weather.

Above the shed it is floored over, forming an apartment 12 feet wide by 40 feet long for storage of corn. A trap-door may be made in this floor to hand up corn from below. The shed between the cribs will make a splendid storehouse for implements. As many doors may be made in the cribs as desired.—Charles H. Hickox, in Ohio Farmer.

BUILDING A CISTERN.

Why Cheap Methods of Construction Should in No Circumstances Be Employed.

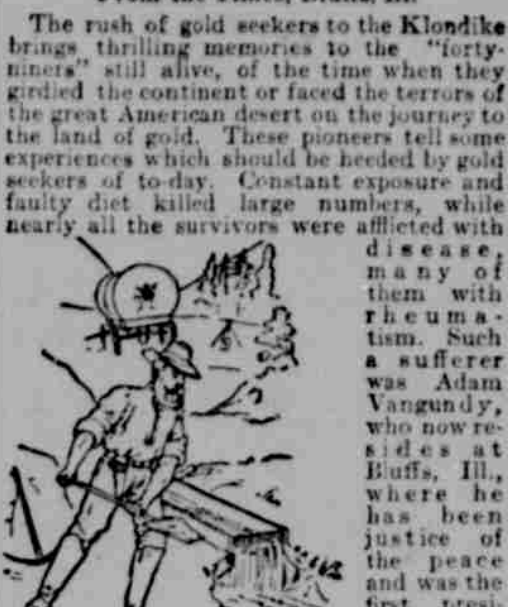
When making a cistern the same rules as to doing the work in the best possible manner apply as when building a house. If expenditure cannot be afforded to make a large reservoir, without cheapening the work, make it small and perfect. There are, of course, some methods of construction cheaper than others, and the cheaper as good as the more expensive, so far as utility is concerned, the extra outlay being for surface appearance. There may be cases where they have stood well made in this way, but it is risky. Build up good brick walls, well cemented, and use a stone cap and then you have a certainty. When the size for the cistern has been determined upon, take a stick—a strip of board—and bore two holes through it as far apart as half the circumference of the place to be dug, then through these holes drive pins a few inches long, and use this as a sweep for marking the circle upon the surface. Dig down, making the sides as smooth and true as possible. If the cistern is to be jug shaped, begin to draw in when half the desired depth has been reached. A flat stone should be put in the bottom, if convenient to do so, with a basin dug out of the center; then the brick wall, commenced at the margin of the basin. Do not use soft bricks. Sooner or later they will slack down from moisture absorbed from the soil, and make the cement on the water surface insecure. Use arch brick, at least those that are made from good clay and well baked. One can readily tell by the looks or testing with a hammer whether fit for use in a cistern or not. After laying the bricks in good cement, the wall should be coated with plaster, made as follows: Clear, sharp sand, well screened, two parts, and water, cement, one part.—Western Plowman.

Dust for Poultry Houses.

Now is the time to collect a few barrels of dry earth, road dust, fine, dry dirt from the cornfield or potato patch, or anywhere that is most convenient. This is handy to have in the fall and winter for sprinkling under roosts and on the floor of the poultry house. It absorbs ammonia, keeps down smells and keeps things in good shape generally. It will pay to attend to this now, when it can be done so easily. It costs nothing and is a real advantage to have for use in winter.—L. Graber, in Agricultural Epitome.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

From the Times, Buffalo, Ill.



The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-niners" still alive of the time when they girdled the continent or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers of to-day. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease, many of them with rheumatism. Such a sufferer was Adam Vangundy, who now resides at Buffalo, Ill., where he has been justice of the peace and was the first president of the board of trustees. In a recent interview he said: "I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I knew of but received no relief. I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits." (Signed) ADAM VANGUNDY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1897. FRANKLIN C. FUNK, Notary Public.

Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as a criterion of the good merits of these pills, and what better proof could a person want than the above facts.

Why He Was Troubled. Jack—Come, old man, cheer up. What if she did break the engagement; she's not the only fish in the sea.

Tom—Oh, I don't care about her breaking the engagement, but you see I've got to go right on paying installments on the ring for the next six months. That's where the icy breeze comes in.—Chicago Evening News.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The expense of repairing tire punctures should be added to car-comes-tacks.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Poe's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickett, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

There is more money squandered in foolhardy than is spent for whisky.—Washington (Ind.) Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

New York, September 24, 1898.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4.00 @ 5.40
CATTLE—Foreign Steers..... 3.25 @ 4.50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 3.40 @ 3.60
COHN—No. 2..... 2.40 @ 2.60
HAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
POK—New Mess..... 8.75 @ 9.00

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 3.75 @ 4.50
CATTLE—Foreign Steers..... 3.00 @ 4.00
CATTLE—(per 100)..... 3.25 @ 4.00
HAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 3.90 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 3.40 @ 3.60
COHN—No. 2..... 2.40 @ 2.60
OATS—No. 2..... 1.20 @ 1.40
TODACCO—Leaf..... 4.00 @ 4.50
BAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
POK—Standard (new)..... 8.75 @ 9.00
HAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
LARD—Prime Steam..... 12.00 @ 14.00

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4.00 @ 5.40
CATTLE—Foreign Steers..... 3.25 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 3.00 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Winter Patents..... 3.40 @ 3.60
WHEAT—Spring Patents..... 4.00 @ 4.50
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16.00 @ 18.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring (old)..... 3.40 @ 3.60
COHN—No. 2 Red (new)..... 2.40 @ 2.60
CORN—No. 2..... 2.40 @ 2.60
POK—Mess (new)..... 8.75 @ 9.00

KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4.00 @ 5.40
CATTLE—All Grades..... 3.25 @ 4.50
HAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
OATS—No. 2 White..... 1.20 @ 1.40
COHN—No. 2..... 2.40 @ 2.60

NEW ORLEANS.
FLOUR—High Grade..... 3.80 @ 4.50
COHN—No. 2..... 2.40 @ 2.60
OATS—No. 2..... 1.20 @ 1.40
HAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
POK—Standard Mess..... 8.75 @ 9.00
BAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
COTTON—Middling..... 12.00 @ 14.00

LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 3.40 @ 3.60
COHN—No. 2..... 2.40 @ 2.60
OATS—No. 2..... 1.20 @ 1.40
POK—New Mess..... 8.75 @ 9.00
BAY—Choice..... 12.00 @ 14.00
COTTON—Middling..... 12.00 @ 14.00

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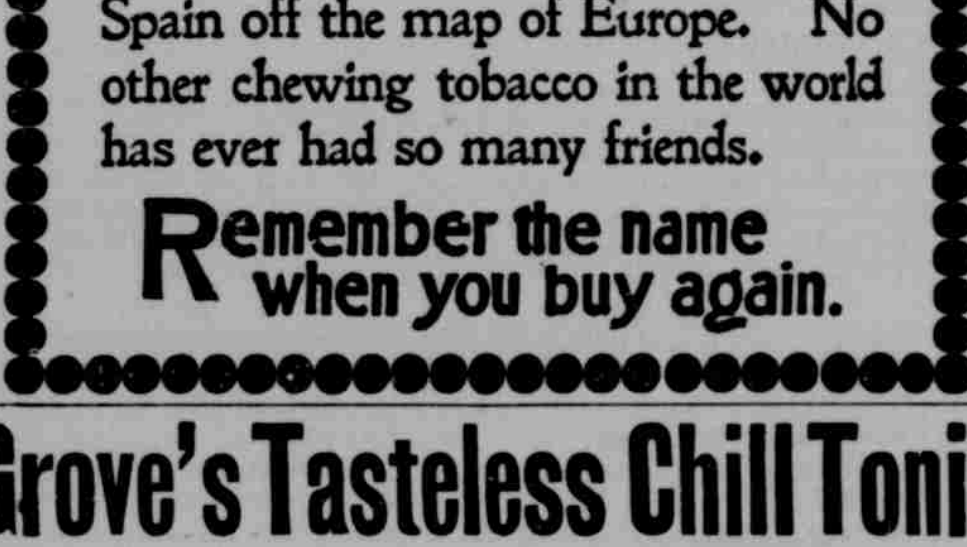


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